ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.
The triumph of General Mitre, of Buenes Ayres, over the Confederation, is complete, all the provinces having ulbmitted to him. It is said that Rozario will be the apital of the government. General Urquiza has sold on

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Nova Scotian at Portland and Edinburg at New York.

The British Plan for the Settlement of the American War.

New Boundary Line Between the North and South and the Gradual Abolition of Slavery.

ALARM IN ENGLAND FOR NAPOLEON

Sudden Departure of Orsini's Ac complices from London.

Our Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

THE PASHIONABLE WORLD IN FRANCE.

Decline in Cotton Breadstuffs.

PROVISIONS FIRM AND STEADY.

ship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the

13th, via Londonderry on the 14th instant, arrived at Portland at four o'clock yesterday morning. The screw steamer Edinburg, Captain Mirehous which seiled from Liverpool at four o'clock P. M. on the 12th, and from Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived at

New York yesterday evening.
Our mowspaper files by the Nova Scotian were forward ough Boston and reached this city at midnight alls will be here early this morning.

The dates per the Nova Scotian are two days later than

The steamships Kangaroo and Toutonia, from New York, arrived out on the 13th instant.

The Sumier still remained at Gibraltar on the 7th in-

The American Question.

REPORTED BASIS OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR.

The Paris Patric of March 24 asserts that a member of turing districts that, according to informs the North and South will take place about June, and tha ri, Kentucky and Tennessee are to rei

The two republics are to have no land customs line. Search for slaves is to be prohibited in all the States.

Slavery must disappear within thirty years.

The London Times publishes an article against any revision of the maritime law. It argues that if England der the only arm which has given her all she has

The London Times thinks that the victories r sined by the federals will lead to a separation and peace

Our Paris Correspondence.

m of the Esecutive Agitation on American Af-Direct Interference Napoleon's Last Extremitysion of Nexico Not Popular—Mr. Slidell of No Importance, Except as a Purchaser of Venal News-

would take place as yet—neither France nor England car-ing to confront the danger of such a step unless certain of should foul play be intended. For instance, were Eng her to fight it out alone, while France has the same fear, and, besides, wishes the stigms of the act to fall on other shoulders than her own. She would come in when another had cleared the way; but she will hesitate long ere she

the sot to fall on other shoulders than her own. She would come in when another had cleared the way; but she will hesitate long ore she alone attempt an act that the nation would not approve of. There is now unprecedented distress in all portions of the ompire, and it may occur that to distract attention the Emperor Napoleon will make some attempt to break the blockade and recognize the South; but it will be at the last extremity.

I am assured by those well informed that England has once more, and for the fifth or sixth time, flatly refused to act in the matter as Napoleon wishes she would. There is one great reason that deters him, and you may rest assured that it is not the least. He is aware that the Orleanists are pleased to flud their loved princes defending the cause of the Union. Were he (the Emperor) to attack that cause the whole Orleans party would most energetically disapprove of such a course, and they would have with them is such an opinion an immose majority of the albereuts of the empire. Thus you will see that the Comte de Parte and the Dukyde Chartres are rendering a great service to the Union by the mere fact of their enlistment among its defenders. While upon this subject I may state that the Orleanists are daily gaining ground now. The people, recling deeply the stagnation of commerce are exasperated. The conversion of the four and a nail reute is a failure, and has met with decided opposition, more especially in the provinces. Called on to pay out money, and yet having no more revenue, the little rentiers are indignant. They all cry out against the government, refuse to give up their reute, and have, one and all, become ready to adopt any other form of government that would assure them the safety of their per cent. It is true that the Constitutionnel, the Pays and Patric attention of the Bank of France, that money is pouring in; but, alsa for their theory. It has leaked out that, where the bank hows a large mercale on the longing and in the pouring and the read and on the longing and the p

A Pair Stock of Cotton in France—The Labor of Sin Months Provided for—The Convocation of Bishops to Rome—An Explanation Demanded from the Pope—Prince Napoleon's Support of the United States and His Diplomatic

been said of French urgency in respect to the importation of cotton, France possesses a proportionably—that is, that article than England. On the 1st of January this year there were in France 720,000 bales, representing the

labor of six months; whereas it is notorious that, work may be said to speak with something like official author power can supply a complete and efficacious remedy to the situation of that portion of the population which de pends on the cotton manufacture for subsistence, and that all must depend on America." After this we shall probably hear less of France's determination, coule qu'il oute, to break the blockade.

The Moniteur of yesterday announces that the Empe ror's government has thought fit to demand some expla-nation on the subject of the letter of the Cardinal Prefect of the Council at Rome, which convokes the bishops of the Christian world to the ceremony of the canonization of several martyrs. It appears that the letter in ques tion was published without a previous communication with the French government. Cardinal Antonelli has Wherenpon the French government, through the official organ, "expresses the idea" that the French bishops had

Prince Napoleon, since his return from America has never omitted, in season or out of season, to maintain the cause of the North. He has refused to listen to any suggestions of interference, and energetically demonstrated that the government of

to listen to any suggestions of interference, and energetically demonstrated that the government of the United States only needed that moral support which it was entitled to receive from its long standing connection and sympathy with France to be ultimately successful in putting down the rebellion. "Think," he said addressing himself to Baroche, at a soiree given by M. Fould on Sunday night, "what a peation such support will entablish for France hereafter. The bitter hatred towards Engined is taking irrevocable roof in the hearts of the people, and when the day comes that they shall feel themselves again united and indiscoluble, we shall have inthem as ally of more importance than in all her struggles France were has possessed before."

It is certainly a time when it is desirable that a stimulus should be given to show dragging commerce. The Americans who formerly did so much for Paris.—who came here with coffers full, above measure and flowing over, and spent their contents with a high hand, entering the best society, receiving the desizens of the quartier St. Germain, and not contents with a high hand, entering the best society, receiving the desizens of the quartier St. Germain, and not contents with present luxuries, but giving orders for exports that made the fortunes of men who administered to their cultivated taste and family commissioners—are gone, gone. If any remains, and there a few, but "not enough to do their country honer," they are straightened, cribbed, cabined, confined, have no money, or are under a wet blanket—are ashamed, so to speak, to say "their soul's are their own." Consequently the imperial ministers and all depending upon them are instructed to invite, to accept, to buy, to stimulate in fact.

A curious theory respecting comets is enunciated by M. Charles Nogy, a member of the Hungarian Academy.

cept, to buy, to stimulate in fact.

A curious theory respecting comets is enunciated by M. Charles Nogy, a member of the Hungarian Academy. Ho regards them as mere luminous phenomena, analogous to the aurora borealis. Light itself, though emanating from the sun, does not descond "ready made," but undesgoes a variety of manipulations by friction, reficxion, refraction and electricity, by which its nature is essentially modified. M. Nogy propounds, also, that the barometer is a fallacy—that the atmosphere has no weight. The work, strange as it is, has created infinite interest among academicians.

PARIS. Feb. 28, 1862. Emissaries—The Traitors Depressed—A New Candidal for the Mexican Throne—The Moniteur Muddled, &c.

ment when it parted with the requisite quantity of loose change to pay the passage of Beverly Tucker to Europe. Even were the amount paid in Confederate bonds, the investment is anything but a judicious one, for there are certain uses to which oven Confederate bonds may be profitably applied, while the value of the services which confederacy in Europe may be represented in a variety o ways, so as to bring it within the reach of all compre the following form: [____]; classically, by mikit; elegantly, by ries, and Germanically, by mis. I suppos to believe that he was a person of gree quired during his official residence at Liverpool, would maure him admission into the "best society," and be

Now, the fact is that Beverly has no influence here excepting, perhaps, upon the proprietor of the "Ameri-can barroom," whom he may induce, by his winning ways, to trust him for liquor when his funds are exwho frequent the Casino and the Valentino, and who are always proud to greet distinguished foreigners. So oints in which he is strong is concerned, the business ould not have been confided to better hands than those of Beverly Tucker; for he can drink more whiskey in a shorter space of time, and pay less for it, probably than any other chivalric son of the South on the cotinent. Outside of this, however, it is greatly to be

He has already had a private interview with the Emperor; but that was about three years ago, and under poculiar circumstances. It was during the time when Judge Mason was Minister, and when terests of his country at Liver pool. Being a distinguish. d individual, he, of course, received through the Minister an invitation to be presented to his Majesty on one of the regular presentation nights. In order properly to sustain his official dignity and that of his government in the eyes of the great ruler of France, it is related that Beverly fortified himself with a good dinner, washed down with his usual quantity of vinous accompaniin the eyes of the great ruler of France, it is related that Beverly fortified himself with a good dinner, washed down with his usual quantity of vinous accompaniment, to which, indeed, it is asserted, he added sometook a little more than his wont—in short, to use a common, but in this case, at least, an expressive phrase, he "got drunk before the crowd came together." He managed to contain himself through the presentation coremony; but after this was over, and the Emporor had gone into the ball room, and Brevily had revived his drooping spirits by the imbabation of two or three punches at the buffet taking advantage of a moment when the Emporor had stepped from his seat to walk a little in the square space in front of the imperial platform, he walked no to his Mjesty, held out his hand and introduced himself to the Emperor of the Franch as the "American Consulat Liverpoot," and told him he was "giad to see him." The Emperor, however, did not appreciate the honor, and, probably mistaking (*) him for some drunken loader, gave him a wide berth. Since then he has had no mitorview with his Majesty, and probably will not have for some time to come.

As for John Shdell, he has gone into the quiet. The good news which he has been recoving of late has, it is said, made him quite unwell, and he was not present at the ball of the season, given by Count Walewski, on Wedleeds we come to the probably will not have for some that they counce he resolved no invitation. It is said that a new batch of Southern emisseries has reached here, for the purpose of purchasing arms and guapowder, and that they beast that they came by way of New York.

Within the past week or two all the disloyal Americans in Paris are feeling very badly. The arrival of Sidell, they had supposed, was to be followed by the recognition of the Southern confederacy; and even after the Emperor's speech they retained the hope that the Sanate and Corps Legislatif would take action in the matter, and at least make formidable opposition to the forther continuance

One Continent, do.
From England, since the death of the Prince Consort, are heard rumors which may be taken as possible sna dows of coming events. The Queen is subject to fits of depression, which at times renders it impossible to approach per. Is is well known that the Prince of Wales gives little promise of filling up the void created by the becease of his father. His tastes are of a low order, and whenever left to his own devices he is fond of herding with parties utterly unworthy of him. He is morbidly susceptible of flattery of a gross kind, and his amours are all more or less of a vulgar character. Shortly before the death of the Prince Consort it is well known that he visited Cambridge, but it is not generally known that the deniey were of so unsatisfactory a nature as to give him the most serious anxiety. On his, return to Windsor he brooded ever what had passed to that degree that his physicians remonstrated; and only a short time before his death he said to the Princeas Alice that the answers be received from her orother were of a character so low, so deprayed and vitiated, that he feared all the pains he had bestowed on his education would be found to be were than useless. It appears there is some woman in town who exercises great influence over him, and once or twice the Prince stole away from Maddenley unknown to Gen.

found out, but not till the trais had departed, when a telegram was despatched to Windsor, and the Prince was somewhat surprised to find at the station, waiting for him, one of the royal carriages, with Sir George Grey in attendance, to excort him to the pater fascilias.

The Princess Royal, too, who married the Crown Prince of Frussia, has, it appears, been united to a man of dissolute character. Some time ago her Royal Highness was said to have sprained her ankle, when the truth was that her husband in one of his drunken fits had kicked her down some steps. The Princess Alice after her marriage will live at Frogmore, and as she is supposed to have inherited the talents and disposition of her father in a great degree she will be a real comfort to the Queen. But it is in the order of human events that a turn should occur in the tide of life. The Queen has been so remarkably blessed, her happiness so continuous, her feelings as untried, that a change seemed inevitable. Troublous times are looming in the distance for her and the country she reigns over. Lord Paimerston is not to be disturbed, I hear, so long as his health enables him to wield the power he holds, so conservatives are pledged to support him in any party struggle; but death or disease may incapacitate him to-morrow, and then, with the occupant of the throne in such tribulation, trials of no ordinary nature may begin.

PARIS, March 4, 1862. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif at Loggerhouds— Threatened Revolution—The Students Preparing a De-monstration—The New Opera—Theatrical Affairs, &c. There have been two or three tempests in teapourithin the last week, and at times they have threatened committee of the Corps Legislatif in opposition to the project of the Emperor to grant an annual dotation out cently invested with the title of Count Paliakao, and the iative body itself, has produced a condition of antag nism between the Emperor and the legislative body sur ection of the proposition is made upon the technical ajorate; but there is a good deal of feeling back of al for any other reason that his Majesty was desirous of esentatives are becoming jealous of the creation of new military nobility, and the Corps Legislatif also likes the idea of having an opportunity to exhibit its inde-pendence of the sovereign. The Emperor feels the affront

very deeply, and stremous efforts are being made to secure the passage of the bill in spite of the recommenda-tion of the report to the contrary. A person in Paris, who obtained his knowledge of local courrences by reading the newspapers here, would have very little idea of the excitement, of the noise, and the fear of revolution which has prevailed during the past week, and of the extraordinary precantions which the

impossible that something serious may yet grow out of the facts in the case, I give them to you somewhat in detail.

A week ago last Saturday was the day announced for the opening of a course of lectures on Hebrew, Chaldar, and Syriac, at the College de France, by M. Ernest Renau, who had been recently appointed to the Professor's chair. M. Ernau has always been known as a liberal minded man, and a "free thinker" in matters of religion, and the Minister of Public Instruction asserts that in a conversation with him previous to his appointment, it was distinctly understood that he was not to tonch upon religious matters in his lectures. M. Renau alleges, on religious matters in his lectures. M. Renau alleges, on the other hand, that the understanding was that he was not to be restricted. A cabai had been raised among the clerical party against him and the students of the Latin Quarter—Jeancas des Boole—who, as a body, are exceedingly liberal in their opinions, and who look upon a row as a nice bit of recreation, dotermined to make a counter movement. On the day in question, two hours before the lecture was to commence, the streets about the college were crowded with people, about three thousand, principally students, being present. M. Roman arrived, and proceeded with his lecture, being occasionally interrupted by the hisses of the clorical party, which, however, were instantly drowned in the voeferous chauts of the students both within and without. When the lecture was concluded the students formed in procession, and shouting "Vive Renau," proceeded to his house in the rue Madame. He had not then arrived, however, and after repeating the cheers the crowd dispersed.

In the lecture M. Renau distinctly denied the great foundation doctrine of the Christian re agion—the divinuty of the saviour—speaking of him as "an incomparable man." Many events have recontly compired to estrange the clorgy from the government, and the permission of not only anti-church best anti-Caristian doctrines to be taught by a sanirele profe

would have widened much more the breach which now exists. The second lecture was to have taken pace on Thursday last, and in the Manieur of that morning ap-peared a paragraph to the effect that, as M. Rocau had expressed opinious calculated to would the feelings of Christians, and that the continuation of his lectures might

give rise to regretable occurrences, they were discontinued until further orders.

Notwithstanding this fact, at the appointed hour between two and three thousand students congregated in front of the college for the purpose of creating a demonstration. Here, after shouting and crowding for an hour, they were dispersed by the police, not, however, without a considerable show of force. They railed again, however, and succeeded in forming a procession, with the intention of proceeding again to the house of M. Remain. When near the church of St. Salmee the police made a descent upon them with drawn awords, arrested some lifty of them, wounded several, and, as the students say, killed one. The remainder then separated. The next day same five or six hundred gathered on the Roulevard Schazopol, in froat of the Fontaine St. Include, and cross of "Vive la Republique" were mingled with huzzes for Renau. A number of across were made here, and the same day there was also raised, and where the cry or "Vive la Republique" was also raised, and where some fifty arrests were made.

Since then there has been a great excitement among the students, who, in well as the workmen in the Fanbourg St. Antoine, where the cry or "Vive la regulation have gradually been arrested in this movement by leaders of the republican raity, and a grand demonstration have gradually been arrested in this movement by leaders of the republican raity, and a grand demonstration have gradually been arrested in this movement by leaders of the Republican party, and a grand demonstration has been propered for to-day. This is Mardi Gran, the last day of carnival, and on this out the two days proceding it all Paris is in the stream looking at the procession of the Beef. Gras, and persons are permitted to appear in diagnates and maeks. It has been arranged to take advantage of this occasion for the students to proceed in procession to the Place de la Bastile, and there hamp black weather than bearing with the discontented workmen of the neighborihood, they are to

wing;— The Minister of Public Instruction being informed that

Gounod's new opera of "La Reine de Saba," which has

the Academy of Paris, and deprived of their inscriptious.
Gounod's new opera of "La Reine de Saba," which has been so long in progration, and from which upon its meas relearesal the Minister of State cut out an entire act, was finally produced at the Grand Opera on Friday eventing last. As the mane milicates, the atory is taken from that of the Queen of Sheba and Solonom, with some alight liberties taken with the sacred text. The Queen comes to Jerosalem and is there dazzled with the splendons of the centr of the Jewish King, and particularly with the architecture, sculptore and decorations which surround it. She expresses a wish to see the mister genis under whole eye all these appendors were produced and whose mind planned them all. This genies is Adonizan, who seems to be a mysterious sort of a personage, and who is not at all pleased with being summoned into the presence of the Queen, as be is busily engaged at the time upon a piece of sculpture. He goes, however, and is struck with his talent, and although Solonom has placed the uptital ring upon her finger and they are to be married in a few days, abomanages to have private interviews with Adonizan, and at hast, after the usual Jeona dime, she agrees to slope with him. (Had there been any newspapers in those days what a capital "elopement in high life" this would have made for "Lokulisems.") The story now becomes rather rideulous. Some warkmen of Adonizan, who are on a strike, "blow the him" out of revenge, and Solonon summons him to his presence, and, charging him with his perfidy, banishes him from his court. He has a hasty interview with the Queen, and she agrees to Join him. After seeing Solomon again, and freeling herself from her engagement, she takes he nuptual ring from her finger and places it on his, this freeling herself from her engagement, she takes he nuptual ring from her finger and places it on his, this freeling herself from her engagement, she takes her departure from the premises and goes in search of Adonizan. We now it see this gay de

is and the libretto is many the said that some new instructions is said that some new instructions is some to the committee of year by the Minister of State to the Committee of year by the Minister of State to the Committee of the pection, under whose consorably all dramatic productions pass before they are produced, directing them to exercise a greater care as to the moral character of the pieces presented to them. There is certainly plenty of room for the exercise of this discretion.

The two new theatree on the Place du Chatelet—the Lyrique and the Theatre du Cirque Imperial—are rapidly approaching completion. They are to have an advantage possessed by none of the Parisian theatres at present—they are to be well vensilated, air being forced them by machinery.

As Disu" at the Porte St. Martin, a reproduct them by machinery.

The "Grace de Disu" at the Forte St. Martin, a reproduction of an old domestic drams, upon the story of which the opera "Lindadi Chamounix" is founded, has onsected its one hundreth representation. One of its principal attractions, however, Mile. Victoria, who represented the heroise, has been removed, as she has gone to the Gymnase to play in a new plece. She is a charming and very talented young artist, a pupil of the late Rose Cheri, and—a rare thing in a Parisian actress—she is said to be as wirtuous as she is talented.

PARIS, March 7, 1862. Pann, March 7, 1862.

The Revolution Suppressed—Arrests—Proposed Amendment in the Address—Disappearance of Tucker—Metancholy Condition of the Paristan Rebels—How Stidell Received the News of the Capture of Fort Donelson-Theatric

As I suspected, the intended "demonstration" on the part of the students and workmen, which was set for last Tuesday (Mardi-Gras), did not take place. The precautions taken by the police were such that the slightest attempt at one would have resulted in the arrest of all concerned. As it is, about four hundred arrests have been made, and all but the ringingers have been already set at liberty. There is no doubt that leaders in the republican party had jaken advantage of the excited condition of the students with the intention of leading them on to an actual revolution. he Empire. This sentence, however, was remitted but very bitterly opposed to the present government and in inciting robellion, it is probable that the government will not omit the present opportunity of getting rid of a man who has always been a thorn in its side.

A number of the liberal members of the Corps Legislatif. the following substitute in the address for the paragrap in relation to American affairs. Not having, however, a ufficient number of voices to support it, it could not b

entertained:—
France ought not to interfere in the civil war which desolates the United States; but she freely declares that her sympathies are with the Northern States—the defenders of law and humanity. She hopes that their victory will bring with it the abolition of slavery, and that this once more it will be proven that the gravest crises are not dangerous to a people who do not separate democracy from liberty.

An amendment was also offered deprecating the Euro

might continues to arrive, the last chance will soon be desarted.

We are having delightful spring weather, and the assen promises to be an early one. In the gardons the shrups are already beginning to bud, and the chair in them and on the Champs Elysees, ore beginning to find occipants. The winter has been an unusually mild one, there having been but one really gennine show storm, which took place on Tucaday last, Narrit Gras, while the annual supidity, the procession of the Bang Gras, was going through the streets.

A ballet, with a curious plot, and which is, it is said, to be transplanted to Paris, has just been produced at St. Petersburg in magnificent style, the mountinus costing 130,000 frances or about \$25,000. It is called "The Mummy." A daughter of the Pharaohs has been lying in a trance for thousands of years in one of the pyramids of Faypt. A young traveller falls asleep in her tomb chamber. The genius of the pyramid makes his appearance and reseacitates not only the Princess but all her court into the bargain. Old Egypt is brought back to us, with its many scenes, its tiger hunts and its combates of slaves. The Princess (it is not clearly stated why) floss into the Nile, and after having fallen from the lies to the foothights, through water, is made welcome by the river god, who convekes all the rivers and lakes, far and near, to give her a handsome reception. Finally, a water spont of real water bursting beneath her feet, raises the recuscitated mummy to life, and asplended apothesis follows in which all hands go up to heaven on an inclined plane.

The great theatrical excitement now is a new fairy specticle at the Cirque Imperial, called "Rhotomago." It has twenty-live tableaux, which are really splended, and the principal character is payed by Judith Ferrevers, formerly of the Varieties, and one of the precises women and most fuedmanting actreases on the French stage. So great has been the run to see this piece that the administration has been obliged to open an additional burear decided oncatio

Mr. Squard's Note to the Prinsian Government A Se cassaniat Pamphlet in Berlin-Mr. Butter-The Treng Affair Once More, do. The official Procession Gazette publishes Mr. Seward's

reply to Count Bernstoril's note on the late differences with England. The cordial and dignified language of the American Secretary of State has made a favorable impression on the Prussian diplomatists, and the truth of his suggestion, that the proper regulation of neutral rights may soon become of greater importance to the Powers of Eastern Europe than it is now to America, is

fully recognized.

A pamphlet appeared here lately, written by a Mr.

Hudson, of Virginia, and entitled "The Second Declaration of American Independence," in which the cause of the South is defended with considerable ingenuity, and an effort made to disabuse the German mind of the idea that the real question at issue is the perpetuation or abolition of slavery. Hitherto he does not seem to have abolition of slavery. Hitherto he does not seem to have met with much success, as the only paper I have seen it noticed in, and that in not particularly flattering terms, is the National Zeitung. Mr. Hudson was Secretary of Legation at Borlin for a short time after the resignation of Mr. E. G. W. Butler, and was subsequently present at the Prussian reviews on the Rhine, where he was taken for a United States officer. His predecessor, a chivalrous young Louislanian, who was especially proud of his doncon from a brother of General Washington, had resided here several years, and had numerous friends and acquaintances who were sorry to learn that he had been killed fighting in the robot range in one of the late ac-

Washington's Birthday—Commercial Treaty with Prance Treaties with Japan and China-A Japanese Ambas sador Expected, &c., &c.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a supper at the United States Legation, in the Victoria Strasse, to which all the Americans residing at

The Staats Anxieger publishes the treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded by this country with Japan and China. The former was signed on the 24th of January, 1861, by the Prussian plenipotentiary Count Enlenburg, and the Japanese dignitaries, Muragaki Avadsi no Kami, Takemo Droshio no Kami and Kuekawo it, the Prussian Ambassador met with many difficulties in the course of his negotiations which is required all his energy and circumspection to surmount; and, after all, he was unable to induce the Japanese to insert the names ment in question consists of twenty-three articles and ment in question consists of twenty-three articles and a set of regulations for carrying on the trade between Prussis and Japan. The details correspond with the stipulations of the treaties concluded by Japan with the United States and Great Britain. Both parties have a right to appoint diplomatic agents, and Prussis to appoint consuls, who are to have the same jugisdiction as the British. The Japanese government have signified their intention to send an embassay to Europe shortly, which will take Berlin on its way from St. Petersburg to London and Paris; Prussia, on the other hand, does not contemplate accrediting a resident Minister in Japan for the present, but will give the nomination of consular agents her immediate consideration. The treaty is to take effect on the 1st January, 1863, the attempts of the Japanese to postpone the time fixed for ratifying it having been balled by the firmness of the Prussian plenipotentiary. From that day the ports of Hakadodi, Kanagowa, Nagashki, as well as any others to which a third Power may receive admission up to the time, or at any subsequent period, will be open to Prussian commerce.

The treaty with China was signed September 2, 1861, in the name of all the Gorman States except Austria, after having been long delayed by the refusal of the Celestials to concede the privilege enjoyed by other Powers of maintaining an embassy at Pekin. A sort of compromise was finally agreed upon, by which the King of Prussia is entitled to have a resident diplomatic agent at he Imperial Court; but promises at the same time not to send out such a functionary for at least five years after the ratification of the treaty. The principle of equality being asserted, Prussia could the more easily yield to the urgent wishes of China in this respect, as her diplomatic intercourse with the Celestials is not of set of regulations for carrying on the trade between

life. They were all endeavoring to draw "sweet consolation" from various colored liquids, and were condoling with each other upon the gloomy prospects. One good, however, they seemed to think would grow out of the recent overwhelming defeat of the robols—peace would soon be restored and mail communications with the South be soon restablished, and then they would get some muney, for many of them are really even hard up. I know of one young man who owns a large cotton plantation in Lousiana, whose income in former years has been about twenty thousand dollars a year, who has not received a cent for the last six months, and who lives by borrowing of from such friends as are a little better provided than he. I have been informed that when the news of the capture of Fort Donelson reached Sidell he ivoluntarily gave vent to the feelings of his sorrow-stricken heart by a sying, "I am afraid we are crushed." He has taken a lease of his apartments for three years, and, in any event, will probably never roturn to the United States. All his elequence, all his powers of intrigue, are ulterly valueless here now, in the face of "the inexerable logic of fact." The idea of the Franch government since tuning in the slightest degree the idea of recognition now is of course entirely out of the question; and if such nows as we have been receiving for the test forting the continues to arrive, the last chance will soon be desarted.

We are having delightful apring weather, and the season promities to be an early one. In the gardons the shrubs are already beginning to bud, and the chair in the shrubs are already beginning to bud, and the chair in Court of Pekin to relieve trade from these operous imposts, and if such an arrangement is made the German merchants will have the benefit of it, in virtue of a separate clause of the treaty. The document is signed on the part of Chica by Chongiuen, assistant of the ministry of torsign affairs at Pekin, director general of public stores, and thoug-hoo, honorary under Socretary of State, inspector-in-chief of the three Northern ports. To its publication in the Official Gazetic is appended an interesting review of the diplomatic and commorcial relations between Chica on the one part, and England, France, Russin and the United States on the other, since the peace of Nankin in 1842.

Banuar, March 5, 1862.

Change in Prench Policy—No Intervention in America— Split Between the King of Prussia and the House of Deputies—Prospect of a Coup d'Etat—Princess Sidonia of Seveny—The Duchess of Mecklenburg, do., do.

By the last accounts received here from Paris it is clear that the policy of France in reference to the United States has undergone a marked change. The ardent zeal with which the cause of the South was advocated by the govern-ment press has suddenly cooled down, and in the Legishaif Corps, the Minister came post-feuille, Billault, talks with great unction about "the ties of friendship that unite France to America," declares that a rupture between them is impossible, and protests against the idea of foreing the blockade in order to procure cotton from the Southern ports. "Such conduct on the part of France," he says "would be perfect madness; and England, whose interests are more directly concerned in this question, would not think of committing an act that would separate her policy from that of France, and be disapproved of by the Emporor." It is strongly suspected that the seconsionist proclivities so estentationsly paraded by the organs of the French government during the progress of the Trent affair, were a mere blind to delude England into the belief that, in the event of a war with the United States, she would have the sympathies of France on her side, which, of course, would not have prevented Louis Napoleon from pursuing quite a different line of action after the war had actually broken out. In fact, nothing could appear more improbable and more centrary to the distance of sound policy than that France should really wish to contribute towards the dissolution of the Union, and thus destroy the only naval Power from which she might expect effective co-operation in a future struggle against the maritime supremacy of England, Among experienced diplomatists, therefore, an impresthe attitude assumed by the French Emperor in the Trent difficulty, and this opinion is confirmed by the revirement that has taken place since the peaceable adjustment of that question. Lord Palmerston, who is an old fox, and knows how far be may trust his magnanold fex, and knows how far he may trust his magnanmous ally, has been prudent enough to avoid the trap
that was laid for him; and from the attered tone of the
leaving liritish journals, which, with scarcely an exception, are more or less under his inductive, from the discovery made so unexpectedly by the London Thuse that
the American blockade is, after all; tolerably efficient,
and from the determination expressed by Earl Russell to
iespect its, they have evidently arrived at the conclusion
that a war with the United States is a danggrous luxury,
which, under the circumstances, they had better not induigo in. It may be taken for granted, then, that for a
period at least the government of President Lincoin will
be allowed to proceed with its efforts for the reconstruction of the Union without being threatened with foreign
interference, and as every mail from New York is now
bringing intelligence of fresh successes obtained by the
federal army, we may hope that the work of pacification
will be consummated before this favorable interval is past. The rebellion once crushed, and tranquility restored, the republic can great the intrigues of European Powers with contempt,
and will certainly be no longer exposed to their threats.

It was observed very justify by an Eaglish gentleman, at
the fee given by Mr. Jodd in honor of the 22d February,
that as regards the United States there were three parties in Engiand—the aristocracy, who hat and fear republican institutions; the manufacturers, who love action
better than literty, and the great mass of the people,
who sympathize with America, for the same reason that
the governing classes distike her. A similar remark
hotes good on the Continent, with the exception that as

Sr. Paranamung, Feb. 15, 1802. mbly of Nobles at Moscow-Rs Resolutions—O stitutional Monarchy A Republic in Russia—The Ass bly at St. Petersburg—The Press—Telegraph to

osed, one after the other. In former times they sumed the character of parliamentary meetings, and instead of confining themselves to the election of marshals and members of the civil and criminal courts, engage in political discussions so animated and even tumultuous as to remind one of the ancient Polish Dieta. This was especially the case in Moscow, the seat of the old Russian aristocracy, the Sherematicals, the Gashitzios, the Gagarina, the Toistays, the Menchikoffs, &c., many of whom have domains extending over thousands of square versts, and who always formed a kind of opposition to the central government at St. Petersburg. Under the reign of Nicholas Considers, did not venture to do were then been decoders. these frondeurs did not venture to do more than let of who was known to be in disgrace with the Czar, such as very much since then. Although obliged to submit to themselves deeply aggrieved by it; they we been willing enough to grant the peasants their personal liberty, as the example of the Baltic provinces and of Poland has proved that liberty without land renders the enables the latter to procure labor on che agree to it without a murmur; and murm went so far as to propose—indirectly indeed—t of the emancipation law; but, though advoc great energy by Count Orloff, Davydoff and Mr zoff, the leaders of the reactionary party, this

There is some truth in this, and I have no doubt that will be peasants will be quite competent to arrange their own affairs, without the intervention of the nobles or the chinorick, but to give these unducated masses a voice is political questions seems to be rather a hazardous experiment.

Here, in St. Petersburg, the discussions of the Assembly, which was opened on the 28th uit., and closed day before yesterday, were not near so storiny as those of the Moscow noblene, a large proportion of the members being government functionaries, who are, of course, ready to applied any measure proceeding from the powers that he. Nevertheless, an opposition was not wanting, headed by the same Gospodies Bezobrazoff whe figured at the Moscow Assembly, and who is entitled to a vote in ours in virtue of an estate situated in this gubernism. Among the liberal members, Platonoff, marshab of the district of New Ladoga, was the most prominent, and displayed a talent for public speaking that will qualify him to shine in a future Parliament or Considerate of Russin. However, a motion for an address similar to the vote in Moscow was negatived, the Minister of the literior having given honorable gentlemen a hint that the Emperor had had enough of such addresses; that one of the points demanded—the publication of the bouget—had been already granted; that the rest were ender consideration, but that it would not do to hurry the government in matters of such vital importance, and that it they asked tee much they might perhaps get nothing at all. Of the provincial assemblies, those of Tur and Kalonga have distinguished themselves by their had year and addresses, the provincial provincial assemblies, those of Tur and Kalonga have distinguished themselves by the parts." Of the Moscow charter that will be granted at their former masters.

After the budget, it is thought the first of the "steparts" of the Moscow charter that will be granted at their former masters.

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